

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

EARLY AMERICAN MEDALISTS AND
DIE-SINKERS

THE CONFEDERATE CENT

FOREIGN COINAGES STRUCK AT THE
U.S. MINTS

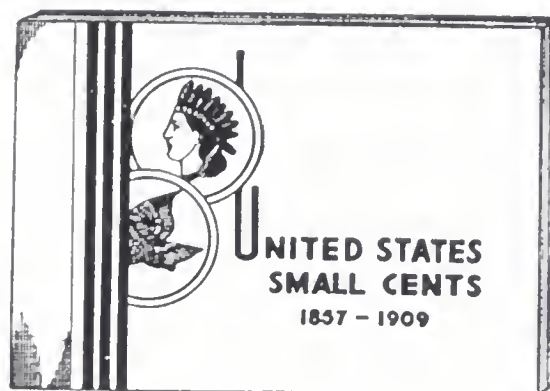
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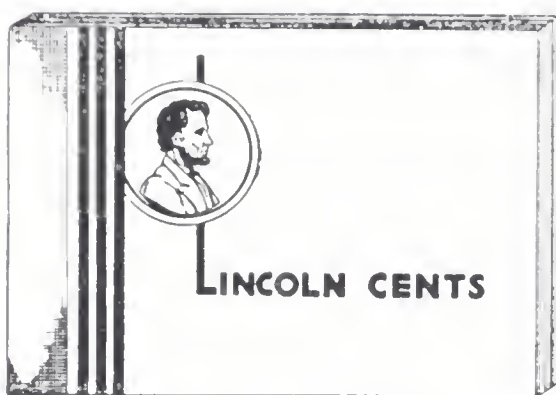
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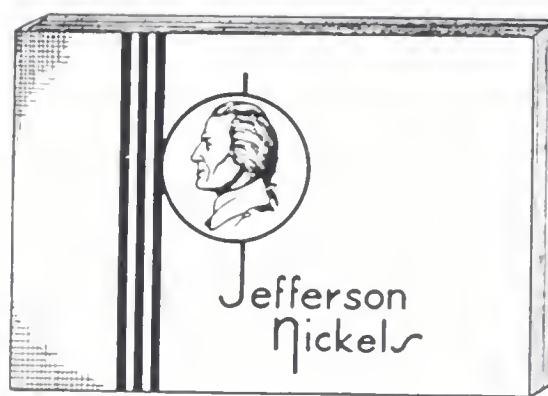


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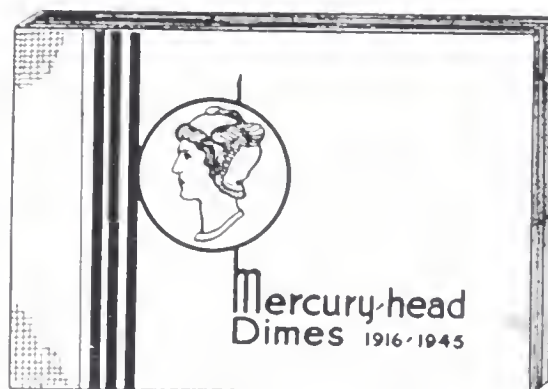
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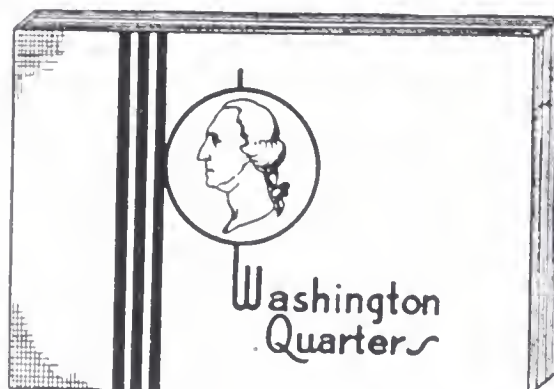
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THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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Vol. 18; No. 1

New York, January-February, 1951

Whole No. 134

Important Announcement

Your editor recently engaged Walter Breen, a young numismatist with considerable ability in the research field, to make a thorough examination of the early records of the U. S. mint now on deposit in the Hall of Archives, Washington, D. C. Mr. Breen has largely completed his research covering an enormous number of documents and record books. The results have been astounding and much information is now available for the first time. The study of the proof series is a work in itself and should do much to clarify the records previously published. It is surprising to note that the early records 1793 to 1857 are, with few exceptions, in very good shape. We are in a position to inform you the number coined of each variety of 1793 or 1796 cents, the 1853 coins without arrows and many other puzzling phases of numismatics.

Inasmuch as all of the available records of the branch mints were sent to Philadelphia much information in regard to mint marks will be discussed, notably an explanation of the record showing 4 1854C gold dollars, and a very simple explanation it is. The full story of the first coins struck in the New Orleans mint will be told in detail.

While much of the information uncovered in this research will eventually be contained in the Standard Catalogue the full and complete story will appear only in the Coin Collector's Journal. We expect a great demand for the Journals containing these articles so be sure your subscription has been taken care of. The stories will begin in the March-April Journal and continue throughout the year.

EARLY AMERICAN MEDALISTS AND DIE-SINKERS

(PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR)

RICHARD D. KENNEY

The germinating roots of medallic art in the United States lay not only among the slowly rising group of die-sinkers, but also in what may be termed a medallic 'folk-art'. This category included silver and goldsmiths, artisans, and painters who, due to conditions imposed by economic necessity and a remote Europe already medallically mature, contributed immensely to early American numismatics.

The list below contains names of individuals who may be listed as medalists, be they die-sinkers, engravers, designers, or coiners and technicians. Not included are those engravers whose major output encompassed the post-Civil War period, e.g., Key, the sons of the elder Robert Lovett, Merriam, Paquet, etc.

In the arrangement that follows, the complete list is broken down by categories for the convenience of future reference, while a roster in dictionary form will be published serially in subsequent issues of the Journal. The engravers of the United States Mint will be treated a little more intimately in a future study.

It must be understood, however, that new names will inevitably be called to the attention of the compiler and from time to time these will be published together with further pertinent data and rectification of errors. Since contemporary documents are conclusive proof, it is to be hoped that our readers who possess or know of such material, i.e., letters, directories, etc. will communicate with the compiler.

COLONIAL AND STATE COINS

CONNECTICUT

James F. Atlee
Samuel Bishop
Samuel Broome
Abel Buel
Pierpont Edwards
John Goodrich
John Higley
James Hillhouse
Joseph Hopkins
Jonathan Ingersoll
James Jarvis
Mark Leavenworth
Jeremiah Platt
Elias Shipman

MASSACHUSETTS

Joseph Callender
John Hull
Joseph Jenks
Jacob Perkins
Paul Revere
Joshua Wetherle

VERMONT

James F. Atlee
Samuel Atlee
David Brooks
William Buel
William Co(o)ley
James Giles

James Grier
Reuben Harmon, Jr.
Elias Jackson
Thomas Machin
Daniel van Voorhis

NEW JERSEY

John Bailey
Albion Cox
Thomas Goadsby
John Harper
Hatfield
Walter Mould
Gilbert Rindle

NEW HAMPSHIRE

William Moulton

MARYLAND

I. Chalmers

NEW YORK

James F. Atlee

Samuel Atlee

Ephraim Brasher

David Brooks

James Giles

James Grier

Thomas Machin

FUGIOS

Abel Buel

James Jarvis

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Dubois

Benjamin Dudley

Jacob Eckfeldt

Peter Getz

Ephraim Getz

John Harper

Eli Leavenworth

Jacob Perkins

Col. Reed

John Stanwick

Hugh Williamson

HARD TIMES AND OTHER TOKENS

Joseph Bale

Bale and Smith

Samuel H. Black

Friend and Black

J. Gibbs

Charles D. Horter

Edward Hulseman

Lander

Robert Lovett (sr)

James G. Moffet

H.M. & E.I. Richards

Scovill and Company

Richard Trested

Benj. C. and Daniel True

Wright and Bale

MEDALS

Joseph Bale

Bale and Smith

Baldwin & Co.

Samuel Brooks

P. F. Cross

Peter Paul Duggan

Edward Duffield

Salathiel Ellis

Daniel Christian Fueter

Moritz Furst

Christian Gobrecht

F. W. Green

Robert Ball Hughes

Charles Cromwell Ingham

Alfred Jones

Francis X. Kohler

Leonard

Robert Lovett (sr)

J. Manly

B. Mead

Meade Brothers

F. N. Mitchell

A. C. Morin

Johannes Adam Oertel

Franklin Peale

Nicholas Pearce

Malby Pedetrian

Jacob Perkins

John Reich

Paul Revere

Joseph Richardson

Archibald Robertson

C. Schollay

Robert Scot

F. B. Smith & Hartmann

Smithers

J. F. Thomas

True

Twigg

John S. Warner

Walcutt

J. Willson

Charles Cushing Wright

Joseph Wright

UNITED STATES MINT

Thomas Birch	Christian Gobrecht	John Reich
Elias Boudinot	William Kneass	David Rittenhouse
George K. Childs	Samuel Moore	Robert Scot
Henry Wm. Desaussure	Robert Patterson	James Ross Snowden
George N. Eckert	Robert M. Patterson	Gilbert Stuart
Adam Eckfeldt	Franklin Peale	Henry Voigt
John Smith Gardner	Thomas M. Pettit	Joseph Wright

PRIVATE GOLD

Baldwin and Co.	Dunbar and Co.	J. S. Ormsby
James M. Barlow	Augustus Humbert	Pacific Co.
August Bechtler	John Kay	John Parsons and Co.
Christopher Bechtler	Kellogg and Co.	Thomas Powell
Hamilton Cambell	F. D. Kohler	Templeton Reid
Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co.	George F. Albert Kuner	Schultz and Co.
Clark, Gruber and Co.	Massachusetts and Calif. Co.	John Taylor
J. J. Conway & Co.	Miners Bank, San Francisco	U. S. Assay Office, S. F.
Deseret Assay Office	Moffat and Co.	Victor Wallace
Dubosq and Co.	Norris, Grieg and Norris	Wass, Molitor & Co.
	Oregon Exchange Co.	Charles Cushing Wright

JAMES F. ATLEE

A die-sinker associated with the Connecticut Mint at New Haven, with the Reuben Harmon establishment at Rupert, Vt., and with Machin's Mills in New York State. He engraved the dies for some Connecticut and Vermont coppers and according to some sources, but undocumented, he also engraved the N. Y. Non Vi Virtute Vici, Immunis Columbia, Liber Natus, and the George Clinton Cent. The last named coins are the same that Crosby intimates

were coined by Maj. Eli Leavenworth who may have commissioned Atlee to sink the dies.

JOHN BAILEY

A cutler of New York City who coined or struck New Jersey coppers. The evidence is based on an original affidavit which Crosby reproduces. Bailey and Ephraim Brasher, it appears, unsuccessfully presented petitions in February of 1787 to coin New York coppers.



BALDWIN AND CO.

Composed of George C. Baldwin and Thomas S. Holman, this jewelry firm of San Francisco succeeded F. D. Kohler & Co., having purchased their coining and other apparatus. Albert Küner cut the dies for their Five and Ten Dollars of 1850 and the Twenty Dollar piece of 1851.



JOSEPH BALE

A die-sinker of New York City who struck many medalets and store cards as an individual and as a member of the firms of Wright and Bale, and of Bale and Smith. The following data was taken from New York directories:

Wright & Bale

1829	68 William Street
1830-1831	16 Maiden Lane
1832-1834	68 Nassau Street

Bale & Smith

1835-1838	68 Nassau Street
1844-1848	96 Fulton Street
Succeeded by the firm of Smith & Hartmann.	

BALE AND SMITH

See Joseph Bale.

JAMES M. BARLOW



A jeweler and dentist of Salt Lake City who was one of the die-cutters for the Mormon coinage and who designed the 1860 Five Dollar piece. See also Deseret Assay Office, John Kay, and John Taylor.

AUGUSTUS BECHTLER

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER, SR.

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER, JR.



The Bechtlers came from Baden, Germany to Rutherfordton, North Carolina in 1830 and were engaged in the business of jewelers, metallurgists, coiners and die-sinkers from 1831 to 1852. After having opened a jewelry shop in 1830, Christopher Sr. and his son Augustus conceived the idea of coining gold from the mines of the area. Augustus continued the coinage after his father's death in 1842, operated for a few years, and when he died in about 1847 the business was conducted by Christopher, Jr., a nephew of the senior Bechtler.



THOMAS BIRCH

A Philadelphia engraver who worked for the U. S. Mint but not in a commissioned capacity. He engraved the 'Birch' Pattern Cent of 1792 and the Washington Cents of 1791 and 1792. See also John Harper.

SAMUEL BISHOP

See James Jarvis.



SAMUEL H. BLACK

An electrotyper and token manufacturer of New York City. With the exception of Black's personal cards and a uniface galvano of the Declaration of Independence, the compiler has seen no other pieces signed by Black. See Adams' United States Store Cards, New York Nos. 61-68 for a list of his various addresses.

ELIAS BOUDINOT

The third Director of the United States Mint, 1795-1805.



EPHRAIM BRASHER

Goldsmith and jeweller of New York City whose address was No. 1 Cherry St. In addition to his famous Doubloon, Brasher also counterstamped various Spanish-American gold coins with his initials.

DAVID BROOKS

Associated with Machin's Mills and as a partner in this firm also was part of the agreement with the Reuben Harmon mint to coin Vermont coppers.



SAMUEL BROOKS

A goldsmith and seal engraver of Philadelphia whose most noted work is the Washington medal published by Manly in 1790, Baker 61.

(To be continued)

NUMISMATICA AMERICANA

THE CONFEDERATE CENT

JOHN J. FORD, JR.

Mr. W. A. Philpott, Jr. wrote, in the April 1950 and January 1951 issues of the *Numismatist*, two extremely interesting references to the Half Dollar struck by the Confederacy and its subsequent restrikes. Another serious numismatist, Walter Breen, made further comments concerning the restrikes of the Half Dollar in the December 1950 number of the *A.N.A. publication*.

The presentation of new data, coupled with known information, concerning the only duly authorized silver coinage of the southern republic, more or less inspired the author to retrace the story and history of the Confederate Cent.

Actually, the One Cent piece is the only other unit of metallic currency, bearing the name or inscriptions of the Confederate States, that has even a semi-official background. The so-called "Confederate Dimes" bearing either the busts of Davis or Beauregard, or the "Half Dime" and various token issues, are all of strictly private origin. All were struck either as speculative issues or as medalets. So far as is known, no records exist indicating that the Confederate States of America ever contemplated the issue of any denominations, with the possible exception of the aforementioned Half Dollar and Cent. There has never been any testimony from ex-Confederate officials concerning any other coinages and we must therefore await the improbable future discovery of documentary evidence in reference to the odd items.

The Confederate Cent was discovered by Capt. John W. Haseltine, a veteran of the Civil War, who seemed to have an uncanny faculty for discovering coins that had been previously unknown. Dealer Haseltine is probably best known for his monumental work on Silver Dollars, Halves and Quarters,

published as the "Type Table" in 1881. The most important of his discoveries, besides the Confederate Cent, was that of the originals of the first designs for the larger Nova Constellatio silver pieces. (1783 Mark and Quint) He also unearthed the Washington New Jersey Cent with the bust of our first president upon the reverse.

At the Philadelphia convention of the American Numismatic Association in 1908, Capt. Haseltine was elected an honorary member of the *A.N.A.* and at that time he presented an address describing the details of his discoveries including that of the Confederate Cent. This address was reproduced at least twice in the *Numismatist*, each time with minor variations. In March 1919, at the conclusion of the Allen articles on Confederate Paper Money, the part of Haseltine's statement pertaining to the C.S.A. Cent was published together with extensive information concerning the Half Dollar and the so-called issues. Again, in the April 1925 *Numismatist*, at the time of J.W.H.'s demise, the pertinent parts of his 1908 address were reproduced as part of the obituary.

The beginning of the Haseltine story centers about one Robert Lovett, Jr. Mr. Lovett was a die sinker, one of three brothers, all of whom professed to be expert engravers. The most prolific of the three, George H. Lovett, was located at 131 Fulton St., New York City and while there produced a large number of tokens and medals including his own store cards bearing that address. The other brother, John D., was the least successful of the three, his best known works being his own cards issued from 1 Cortland St., N. Y. C. The brothers were the sons of Robert Lovett, Sr. who is best known for his extremely rare New York card issued at 67 Maiden Lane. He is also

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1874.

Having succeeded in discovering and purchasing the dies of the Confederate Cent, we, the undersigned, have concluded to strike for the benefit of Collectors a limited number, and in order to protect those gentlemen who had the nickel pieces, originally struck in 1861, we determined to strike *none* in that metal. Our intention was to strike five hundred in copper, but after the fifty-fifth impression the collar burst and the dies were badly broken. They are now in the possession of Mr. Haseltine, and may be seen at any time at his store, No. 1343 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The history of this piece is probably known to most Collectors, but, for the information of those who are ignorant of the facts, we will state that the dies were made by Mr. Lovett, of Philadelphia, in 1861, who says that they were ordered in that year for the South, and that he struck but twelve pieces, but probably thinking that he might have some difficulty in reference to them (having made the dies for the South), he mentioned the matter to no one until a few months since, when he parted with ten pieces, struck in nickel, which he stated were all he had, having lost two pieces. One of the said lost pieces was the means of the dies and pieces being traced. Although the Southern Confederacy did not adopt this piece, it will always be considered interesting as the only coinage designed for the said confederacy.

Description.—Obverse, 1861; head of Liberty; inscription, "Confederate States of America;" reverse, a wreath of ears of corn and wheat, with a cotton bale at the bottom; in the centre, the words "1 Cent." The restrikes were struck by Peter L. Krider, No. 618 Chestnut Street, and we now offer them at the following prices:

Gold, only seven struck, each,	\$30 00
Silver, only twelve struck, each,	15 00
Copper, only fifty-five struck, each,	4 00
Nickel, originals struck in 1861, only four left, each,	20 00

All orders to be addressed to J. W. Haseltine, No. 1343 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

J. COLVIN RANDALL,
JOHN W. HASELTINE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1874.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is the exact number of pieces restruck from the dies of the Confederate Cent mentioned in the forgoing circular, and that the dies are now broken.

Seven in Gold,
Twelve in Silver,
Fifty-five in Copper,

J. COLVIN RANDALL,
JOHN W. HASELTINE,
PETER L. KRIDER.

noted for his Croton Aqueduct Medal dated 1842.

Originally operating in New York City, Robert Lovett, Jr. moved to Philadelphia several years prior to the Civil War. In Philadelphia, Lovett continued his career as a Medalist and struck cards as early as 1858.



The Lovett Store Card

In 1860, Mr. Lovett designed and struck a beautiful store card bearing both his name and address together with a superb bust of Liberty. A proper description of the piece would be as follows: Obv. Bust of Liberty wearing cap to l. R. LOVETT JR. ENGRAVER & DIE SINKER. 1860 below. Rev. Within a wreath of corn and wheat, 200 SO. FIFTH ST. Around the border, METALLIC BUSINESS CARDS. Below, PHILADELPHIA. Impressions are known in Copper, Brass, Copper-Nickel and Nickel. They are listed in Edgar Adam's standard work as Nos. 353, 354, 355 and 356. (Pennsylvania) A large number were undoubtedly coined as specimens are easily found.

Robert Lovett's extensive advertising presumably bore fruit as his name was repeatedly brought to the attention of Bailey & Co., Philadelphia Jewelers, who, incidentally, issued a series of store cards themselves. (Adams, Nos. 28 through 33, Pennsylvania) Lovett did work for Bailey & Co., and among the most notable items struck to their order was the Japanese Embassy medal dated 1860.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina had the audacity to secede from the Union and on February 4, 1861,

the Southern Confederacy was formed at Montgomery. During the period from February 9th to July 21st, Davis and Stephens were elected as top executives of the Confederate States, Sumter was fired upon and the European States proclaimed dubiously, their pledges of neutrality. While all this was going on, Lincoln pleaded for Volunteers and enterprising individuals quietly crossed the border states, in both directions, in search of an honest dollar.

While Southern Agents contacted patriotic members of the American and National Bank Note Companies in New York concerning the issuance of Paper Money, other operatives established connections with Bailey & Co. relative to plans for a minor coinage.

The officials of Bailey & Co. brought Robert Lovett, Jr. into the picture, as their favorite die sinker and engraver, and as one thing led to another, Lovett engraved the dies for a Pattern Confederate Cent, borrowing the main design from his store card dated a year earlier.



The Confederate Cent

The Pattern Cent can be described as follows: Obv. Bust of Liberty wearing cap to l. as on the 1860 Lovett card. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. 1861 below. Rev. Within a wreath of cotton, sugar cane and tobacco, 1 CENT. There is a cotton bale at the bottom of the wreath, upon which is the engraver's initial "L." The Confederate Cent has a plain edge, as does the store card, and was struck by Lovett in a Copper-Nickel alloy approximating the composition of the

regular U. S. Cents of the period. (88 parts Copper and 12 parts Nickel)

After striking twelve specimens as samples, Lovett realized that his was a somewhat precarious position. He had engraved dies and struck coins for the order of a government with whom the United States was fighting a bloody war. In Lovett's own words, his wife became timid about his delivering the dies and the coins for fear the United States Government might arrest him for giving assistance to the enemy. Following Mrs. L's advice, the pattern cents and dies were buried in the Lovett cellar.

Some years after the cessation of hostilities, in 1873 to be exact, Lovett inadvertently spent one of the Confederate Cents over a bar which was located in West Philadelphia. He had carried one of the coins as a pocket piece, presumably to show it to tap-room acquaintances.

The bartender who received the cent recognized it as an odd item, and its description, through another party, almost simultaneously reached Haseltine and J. Colvin Randall. Randall was a Philadelphia collector of note, and he immediately checked what seemed a fantastic story with Capt. H. Both collector and dealer traced down the bartender's specimen, and upon examining it, Haseltine identified it as Lovett's work due no doubt to the extensive circulation of his 1860 card.

Upon calling upon Lovett, the good Captain was surprised to hear him deny any knowledge of the coin or of having made the dies. After numerous calls, all of which were met by vigorous denials, Haseltine finally heard the true story when Lovett "slightly in his cups," as Haseltine put it in 1908, pulled out a drawer in one of his cabinets and exhibited a line of the little confederate cents.

Obviously, Lovett concealed his connection with the patterns, even long after the war, due to his constant fear

of discovery. After Haseltine heard the story, he purchased the dies and ten copper-nickel pieces that Lovett had left. (He having lost another besides the one passed in change.)

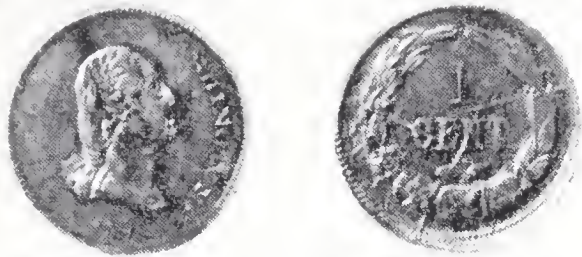
In a few months, Haseltine sold six of the copper-nickel pieces and as his supply was running low, he decided together with Randall, to have Mr. Peter L. Krider of 618 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, strike five hundred pieces in copper as well as a limited number of specimens in the precious metals.

The results of this joint enterprise were fairly successful, but the contemplated number of restrikes was not struck. After striking seven specimens in Gold and twelve in Silver, Krider started on the Copper pieces. After the fifty-fifth impression, the collar burst and the dies were badly broken.

Haseltine then decided to issue a circular advertising the restrikes and giving the collecting public the human interest angle concerning his discovery of the dies and subsequent operations. He also offered the four copper-nickel pieces he had left and made note of the fact that the broken dies were on display in his store at 1343 Chestnut Street. This circular is reproduced in its entirety elsewhere in this article.

The Captain's memory deteriorated somewhat over the years as the number of coins restruck varied from the original figures when he gave his address in 1908. At the A.N.A. gathering he stated that only three were struck in Gold, instead of seven, and that five were struck in Silver, instead of fifteen.

Shortly after the restriking operation took place, two singular events transpired. The dean of American dealers, Henry Chapman, began his apprenticeship with Capt. Haseltine and a year or two later, Robert Lovett, Jr. passed on to his reward. Shortly after joining the Haseltine establishment, Henry began playing with the broken dies of the Confederate Cent.



The Chapman Muling

In the course of handling the dies, young Henry manufactured a unique mule in that he combined the reverse of the Confederate Cent with the obverse of a small Washington medalet, Baker No. 209, the regular reverse of which usually consisted of a bust of Martha Washington facing to the left.

It is ironic that the obverse die used by H. C. was also engraved by R. Lovett and that it was originally used, sans date, by William Idler, another Philadelphia dealer, as the obverse for a store card, Baker No. 545. It is interesting to note that Idler was Haseltine's father-in-law.

The precocious antiquarian did not inform W. S. Baker of his unique creation when Baker was assembling material for his *Medallic Portraits of Washington*. It is just as well, as the author of the standard work on Washingtonia had his hands full with mules and other medallic perversions.

Chapman later placed the item into his extensive stock and in time it was sold to George M. Parsons. Eventually it wound up as lot No. 1030 in the Parsons sale catalog which naturally, was sold by Henry C. The lot in question only realized Two Dollars and was bought in by Chapman who priced it at Ten Dollars and added it to his stock. There it remained until final disposition of the Chapman estate. It is now, together with the original ticket, in the collection of Ed Rice, Prospect Plains, New Jersey.

Mr. W. W. Woodside penned a very interesting article on the Confederate Cent which appeared in a now defunct

little magazine called *Numisma*. (Nov. 1939, Vol. 1, No. 2) Woodside's article was quite informative and was based upon an old newspaper clipping. He also quoted Henry Chapman's description of the Confederate Cent which appeared in the celebrated Jenks collection catalog circa 1921. Chapman, in the Jenks catalog, erroneously stated that the Confederate Cent was the work of George H. and not Robert Lovett. The publisher of the *Standard Catalog on U. S. Coins* repeats the same error on page 143 of the 1951 edition.

It is understood that Chapman owned the dies for the Confederate Half Dollar at the time of the Jenks sale and that their present whereabouts is not known. At about the same time, Mr. Judson Brenner of Youngstown, Ohio, owned the broken dies of the Confederate Cent. Like the half dollar dies, their present location and ownership cannot be established. Both sets of dies rightfully belong in the museum of the American Numismatic Society.

The relative value of the original copper-nickel pattern and the three restrikes has, strangely enough, remained somewhat consistent with the ratio established by Haseltine when he first offered the four varieties. While sale records of the silver and gold restrikes are decidedly uncommon, it is apparent that the silver impressions are held in higher esteem than the copper ones but that they cannot bring the money demanded by the copper-nickel originals.

Mr. Raymond's 1951 *Standard Catalog* values the copper restrike at \$60.00. This seems accurate, as the average retail price quoted is about \$50.00. In 1884, at the sale of the Warner collection, by the Chapmans, the copper restrike brought \$5.25. Twenty-two years later at the sale of the Smith collection, also by the Chapmans, the copper restrike advanced a bit and realized \$6.50. Subsequent Chapman sales indicate a steady advance. In 1909, at the disper-

sal of the celebrated Zabriskie collection, the copper piece sold for \$9.00. Only a few years later, in 1912, when the celebrated Earle collection was placed upon the block, the commonest restrike brought \$14.00. At the Gable sale in 1914, by S. H. Chapman, the coin sold for \$19.00. A specimen in the famed Dunham sale held by the Texas dealer in 1941 sold for \$36.00. One of the last available records is that made in 1947 at the sale of the so-called Neil collection. At that time it is understood the copper restrike changed hands for \$51.00.

Several of the above collections also contained restrike impressions in silver which fared somewhat better than their copper mates. For instance, a silver piece in the Smith collection realized \$7.00 and another, in the Earle sale, brought \$25.00. In 1947, the Neil specimen broke all records at \$60.00.

The Gold Confederate Cent is in the same odd class as the gold specimens of the Castorland Jeton and the 1783 Washington draped bust cent. All were manufactured for collectors and particularly seem appropriate for those numismatists that delight in owning something "Tricky." While a piece in gold realized \$50.00 in 1906, its actual value today would depend entirely upon how many of the semi-numismatic "Gold Cult" would be attracted to it.

The original C.S.A. pattern cent has always managed to bring a fairly good price at auction.

At the aforementioned Earle sale, held in 1912, one sold for \$31.00. At the Parsons sale, mentioned earlier in the article, held in 1914, another realized \$39.00. The Jenks specimen, which Chapman attributed to G. H. Lovett,

realized \$51.00. In the Philpott-Zander sale, held at Fort Worth in 1945, a piece was given away for \$31.25. Two years later, at the sale of the Neil collection, an original was listed as sold for \$82.50.

In 1944, Mr. Mehl, in his catalog of the Olsen collection, listed as lot No. 1632, a Confederate Cent struck on a large planchet. In nearly fifty-five words of description, Mehl neglected to mention the metal that the piece was struck in. It was illustrated with a half tone which appeared earlier in the Dunham catalog. Presumably, the coin was a slightly misstruck copper restrike. In any event, it sold for \$41.50.

All in all, I would value the original and restruck Confederate Cents as follows: The Gold restrike at \$150.00; The Silver restrike at \$80.00; The Copper restrike at \$60.00. The copper-nickel original, if in Proof condition, at \$100.00. The original is sometimes found slightly used or circulated and in that condition is worth a few dollars less.

On the strength of the foregoing information, none of the restrike cents can properly be called Confederate coins since they were struck neither in the south or under Confederate authority. On the other hand, I feel that the originals in copper-nickel can honestly be described as authentic Confederate Cents in that they were struck under orders of southern operatives as actual patterns for a C.S.A. coinage. As W. W. Woodside so ably put it, they are made from the only complete set of Confederate dies, since the Half Dollar was made with the regular United States obverse of 1861 as furnished the New Orleans Mint.

Foreign Coinages Struck at the U. S. Mints

1876-1950

(Authorized by Act of January 29, 1874)

The numbers in brackets refer to COINS OF THE WORLD, either the 19th or 20th century, as the case may be. The various mint reports do not specify the actual date on the coin but merely state that such and such denomination was struck in a particular year. In some cases, therefore, a coin struck in a given year may not necessarily bear that date.

Country		Coins	CW No.	Mint
AUSTRALIA	1942	Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence	[14-17]	S
	1942	Sixpence, Threepence	[16-17]	D
	1943	Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence	[14-17]	S
	1943	Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence	[14-17]	D
	1944	Florin, Shilling, Sixpence, Threepence	[14-17]	S
BELGIAN CONGO	1943	2 Francs	[17]	P
BELGIUM	1944	2 Francs	[45]	P
BOLIVIA	1942	10 Centavos	[17]	P
	1943	50, 20, 10 Centavos	[15-17]	P
CHINA	1938	Dollar, 50 Cents	[24-25]	S
	1949	Dollar (old dies, probably 1936)	[24]	P,S,D
COLOMBIA	1902	50, 5 Centavos	[8,12]	P
	1916	50 Centavos	[9]	P
	1917	50 Centavos	[9]	P
	1920	2, 1 Centavos	[18-19]	D
	1921	50 Centavos	[9]	P
	1921	2, 1 Centavos	[18-19]	D
	1922	50 Centavos	[9]	P
	1933	5, 2, 1 Centavos	[17-19]	P
	1934	50 Centavos	[9]	S
	1935	5, 2, 1 Centavos	[17-19]	P
	1938	5, 2, 1 Centavos	[17-19]	P,S
	1946	5 Centavos	[20]	P,S
	1947	5 Centavos	[20]	S
COSTA RICA	1897	10 Colones		P
	1900	20, 10, 5 Colones		P
	1901	5, 2 Colones	[1,2]	P
	1903	2 Centimos	[10]	P
	1905	50, 10, 5 Centimos	[3-5]	P
	1906	10, 5 Centimos	[4,5]	P
	1910	10, 5 Centimos	[4,5]	P
	1912	10, 5 Centimos	[4,5]	P
	1914	50, 10, 5 Centimos	[3-5]	P
	1915	2 Colones	[2]	P
	1916	2 Colones	[2]	P
	1921	2 Colones	[2]	P
	1922	2 Colones	[2]	P
	1926	2 Colones	[2]	P
	1928	2 Colones	[2]	P
	1929	10, 5 Centimos	[13,14]	P
	1935	50, 25 Centimos	[16,17]	P
	1936	Colon	[15]	P

FOREIGN COINAGES STRUCK AT THE U. S. MINTS

Country		Coins	CW No.	Mint
CUBA	1915	20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1 Pesos	[1-6]	P
	1915	Peso, 40, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 Centav.	[7-13]	P
	1916	same coins as in 1915	[1-13]	P
	1920	40, 20, 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[8-13]	P
	1921	40, 20 Centavos	[8,9]	P
	1932	Peso, 20 Centavos	[7,9]	P
	1933	Peso	[7]	P
	1934	Peso	[7,14]	P
	1935	Peso	[14]	P
	1936	Peso	[14]	P
	1937	Peso	[14]	P
	1938	Peso, 1 Centavo	[14,13]	P
	1939	Peso	[14]	P
	1943	5, 1 Centavos	[11,13]	P
	1944	5, 1 Centavos	[11,13]	P
	1946	5, 1 Centavos	[11,13]	P
	1948	20, 10 Centavos	[9,10]	P
	1949	20, 10 Centavos	[9,10]	P
CURACAO	1941	25, 10 Cents (Netherlands type)	[15,16]	P
	1942	1 Cent (Netherlands type)	[23]	P
	1943	25, 10, 5 Cents (Netherlands type)	[15,16,21]	P
	1944	2½, 1, ¼, 1/10 Guilders; 2½, 1 Cents	[3-8]	D
		5 Cents (Netherlands type)	[21]	P
DOMINICAN REP.	1897	Peso, ½ Peso, 20, 10 Centavos	[4-7]	P
	1941	1 Centavo	[6]	P
	1942	25, 10, 1 Centavos	[3,4,6]	P
	1939	Peso, 25, 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[1,3-6]	P
	1944	1 Centavo	[6]	P
	1949	1 Centavo	[6]	P
ECUADOR	1895	2 Decimos	[21]	P
	1914	2 Decimos	[2]	P
	1916	2, 1 Decimos	[2,3]	P
	1917	5, 2½ Centavos	[5,12]	P
	1918	10, 5 Centavos	[9,5]	P
	1928	2, 1 Sucres, 5 Decimos, 5, 1 Centavos	[15-17, 19-21]	P
	1929	10, 5, 2½ Centavos	[18-20]	P
	1930	2, 1 Sucres, 5 Decimos	[15-17]	P
	1934	Sucre	[16]	P
	1942	20, 10, 5 Centavos	[23-25]	P
	1943	20, 10, 5 Centavos	[23-25]	P
	1944	20, 5 Centavos	[23,25]	D
	1946	5 Centavos	[33]	P
	1947	Sucre, 20, 10, 5 Centavos	[30-33]	P
ETHIOPIA	1944	50, 25, 10, 5, 1 Cents	[19-23]	P
	1945	same coins as in 1944		P
	1946	5 Cents	[22]	P
	1947	50, 5 Cents	[19,22]	P
	1949	10, 5 Cents	[21,22]	P

FOREIGN COINAGES STRUCK AT THE U. S. MINTS

Country		Coins	CW No.	Mint
FIJI	1942	Florin, Shilling, 6 Pence, Penny, 1/2 Penny	[7-9, 12,13]	S
	1943	same coins as in 1942		S
FRANCE	1944	2 Francs	[0 1]	P
GREENLAND	1944	5 Kroner	[3]	P
GUATEMALA	1925	1, 1/2, 1/4 Quetzal	[12-14]	P
	1926	20, 10, 5 Quetzals	[1-3]	P
	1943	25, 10, 5, 2, 1 Centavos	[17,15,16, 21,22]	P
	1944	25 Centavos	[17]	P
	1944	2, 1 Centavos	[21,22]	S
HAITI	1949	10, 5 Centavos		P
HONDURAS	1931	Lempira, 50, 20, 5 Centavos	[13-15,17]	P
	1932	Lempira, 50, 20, 10, 5 Centavos	[13-17]	P
	1933	Lempira	[13]	P
	1934	Lempira	[13]	P
	1935	Lempira, 1 Centavo	[13,19]	P
	1937	Lempira, 50 Centavos	[13,14]	P
	1939	2, 1 Centavos	[18,19]	P
	1949	5, 2, 1 Centavos	[17-19]	P
	1920	20, 10, 1 Centimes	[3,5,9]	S
	1921	Piastre, 1 Centime	[1,9]	S
INDO-CHINA	1922	Piastre	[1]	S
	1940	10 Centimes	[13]	S
	1941	20, 10 Centimes	[12,13]	S
	1941	2, 1, 1/2 Cents	[9-11]	P
	1906	10, 5 Pesos	[3,4]	P
LIBERIA	1907	5 Pesos	[4]	P,D,S
		50 Centavos	[16]	D,S
		20 Centavos	[17]	New Orl.
	1908	50 Centavos	[16]	D
	1935	50 Centavos	[25]	P,D,S
	1949	Peso	[27]	S
NETHERLANDS	1944	Guilder, 25, 10 Cents	[13,15,16]	P
	1944	10 Cents	[16]	D,S
	1945	Guilder, 25, 10 Cents	[13,15,16]	P
	1945	10 Cents	[16]	D
	1946	1 Cent	[23]	P
NETH. EAST INDIES	1941	1/4, 1/10 Guilder	[6,7]	P,S
	1942	1/4, 1/10 Guilder	[6,7]	P,S
	1942	1 Cent	[15]	P
	1943	2 1/2, 1 Guilder (Neth. type)	[12,13]	D
	1945	1/4, 1/10 Guilder	[6,7]	S
	1945	1/10 Guilder, 2 1/2, 1, 1/2, Cents	[7,15-17]	P
	1945	1 Cent	[15]	D
NICARAGUA	1917	1, 1/2 Centavos	[10,11]	P
	1919	5, 1 Centavos	[9,10]	P
	1920	5, 1 Centavos	[9,10]	P
	1922	1, 1/2 Centavos	[10,11]	P
	1924	1, 1/2 Centavos	[10,11]	P

FOREIGN COINAGES STRUCK AT THE U. S. MINTS

Country	Coins	CW No.	Mint
NICARAGUA	1927 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[4,9,10]	P
	1928 25, 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[3,4,9,10]	P
	1929 50, 25, 5, 1 Centavos	[2,3,9,10]	P
	1930 25, 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[3,4,9,10]	P
	1934 5, 1, 1/2 Centavos	[9-11]	P
	1935 1 Centavo	[10]	P
	1936 25, 10, 5, 1, 1/2 Centavos	[3,4,9-11]	P
	1937 5, 1, 1/2 Centavos	[9-11]	P
	1938 5, 1 Centavos	[9,10]	P
	1940 5, 1 Centavos	[9,10]	P
	1944 25, 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[12-15]	P
PANAMA	1904 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 1/2 Centesimos	[1-5]	P
	1905 50 Centesimos	[1]	P
	1907 2 1/2, 1/2 Centesimos	[7,9]	P
	1916 2 1/2 Centesimos	[7]	P
	1929 5, 2 1/2 Centesimos	[6,7]	P
	1930 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 Balboa	[11-13]	P
	1931 1, 1/4, 1/10 Balboa	[10,12,13]	P
	1932 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 Balboa, 5 Cent	[11-13,6]	P
	1933 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 Balboa	[11-13]	P
	1934 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 Balboa	[10-13]	S
	1935 1 Centesimo	[14]	P
	1937 1 Centesimo	[14]	P
	1940 2 1/2, 1 1/4 Centesimos	[15,16]	P
	1947 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/10 Balboa	[10-13]	P
PERU	1918 20, 10, 5 Centavos	[15-17]	P
	1919 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 Centavos	[15-19]	P
	1920 20, 10 Centavos	[15,16]	P
	1921 20, 10 Centavos	[15,16]	P
	1923 Sol, 5 Centavos	[12,17]	P
	1924 Sol	[12]	P
	1925 Sol	[12]	P
	1926 Sol, 20, 10, 5 Centavos	[12,15-17]	P
	1942 1 1/2 Sol, 20, 10, 5 Centavos	[21-24]	P,S
	1943 1 1/2 Sol, 20, 10, 5 Centavos	[21-24]	S
	1944 Sol, 1 1/2 Sol, 20, 10, 5 Centavo	[20-24]	P
	1945 1/2 Sol	[21]	P
PHILIPPINES			
Note: It would serve no purpose in listing the coins and mints of the Philippines prior to 1936 since these figures are completely covered in the Standard Catalogue of U. S. Coins.			
	1936 Peso (2 types), 50 Centavos	[14-16]	M
	1937 20, 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[18-20,22]	M
	1938 20, 10, 5, 1 Centavos	[18-20,22]	M
	1939 1 Centavo	[22]	M
	1940 1 Centavo	[22]	M
	1941 5, 1 Centavos	[20,22]	M
	1944 50, 5, 1 Centavos	[17,21,22]	S
	20, 10 Centavos	[18,19]	D
	5 Centavos	[21]	P

FOREIGN COINAGES STRUCK AT THE U. S. MINTS

Country		Coins	CW No.	Mint
PHILIPPINES	1945	50, 5 Centavos	[17,21]	S
		20, 10 Centavos	[18,19]	D
	1947	Peso, 50 Centavos	[23,24]	S
POLAND	1924	2 Zlote	[10]	P
	1925	2 Zlote	[10]	P
SALVADOR	1905	Peso	[2]	S
	1909	Peso	[2]	S
	1911	Peso	[2]	P,S
	1914	Peso, 25, 10, 5 Centavos	[2,4-6]	P
	1915	5, 3, 1 Centavos	[11-13]	P
	1916	5 Centavos	[11]	P
	1917	5 Centavos	[11]	P
	1918	5 Centavos	[11]	P
	1919	5, 1 Centavos	[11,13]	P
	1920	5, 1 Centavos	[11,13]	P
	1921	10, 5 Centavos	[10,11]	S
	1925	10, 5, 1 Centavos	[10,11,13]	S
	1926	1 Centavo	[13]	S
	1928	1 Centavo	[13]	S
	1936	1 Centavo	[13]	P
	1940	10, 5, 1 Centavos	[10,11,13]	P
	1943	25, 1 Centavos	[16,15]	S
	1944	5 Centavos	[11]	S
	1945	25 Centavos	[16]	S
		1 Centavo	[15]	P
	1947	1 Centavo	[15]	S
	1948	5 Centavos	[11]	S
	1950	5 Centavos	[11]	S
SAUDI ARABIA	1944	1 Riyal	[10]	P
	1945	1 Riyal	[10]	P
	1946	1, 1/2, 1/4 Riyal	[10-12]	P
	1947	1, 1/2, 1/4 Riyal, 1, 1/2, 1/4 Girsh, gold discs	[7-12]	P
	1949	1 Riyal	[10]	P
	1919	1 Satang	[16]	P
SIAM				
SURINAM	1941	same as for Curacao		
	1942	25, 10, 1 Cents (Neth. type)	[15,16,23]	P
	1943	25, 10, 5, 1 Cents (Neth. type)	[15,16, 21,23]	P
	1944	5 Cents (Neth. type)	[21]	P
	1948	50, 25 Piastres		P
SYRIA				
VENEZUELA	1876	2 1/2, 1 Centavos	[35,36]	P
	1877	2 1/2, 1 Centavos	[35,36]	P
	1903	5, 2 Bolivares	[3,4]	P
	1904	5, 2, 1 Bolivares, 50, 25 Cent.	[3-7]	P
	1915	5 Centimos	[9]	P
	1919	5, 2, 1 Bolivares, 50, 25 Cent.	[3-7]	P
	1921	5 Bolivares, 50, 5 Centimos	[3,6,9]	P
	1922	2, 1 Bolivares, 50 Centimos	[4-6]	P
	1924	5, 2, 1 Bolivares, 50, 25 Cent.	[3-7]	P

FOREIGN COINAGES STRUCK AT THE U. S. MINTS

Country	Coins		CW No.	Mint
VENEZUELA	1925	12½, 5 Centimos	[8,9]	P
	1926	5, 2, 1 Bolivares	[3-5]	P
	1927	12½, 5 Centimos	[8,9]	P
	1929	5, 2, 1 Bolivares, 50, 25, 12½, 5 Centimos	[3-9]	P
	1930	10, 2 Bolivares	[2,4]	P
	1935	5, 2, 1 Bolivares, 50, 25 Cent.	[3-7]	P
	1936	2, 1 Bolivares, 50, 25, 12½, 5 Centimos	[4-9]	P
	1937	5, 2, 1 Bolivares, 25 Centimos	[3-5,7]	P
	1938	12½, 5 Centimos	[8,9]	P
	1945	50, 25, 12½, 5 Centimos	[6,7,10,11]	D
	1946	50, 25, 12½, 5 Centimos	[6,7,10,11]	P
	1947	2, 1 Bolivares, 50, 25, 12½, 5 Centimos	[4,5,6, 10,11]	P
	1949	25, 12½, 5 Centimos	[7,10,11]	S

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1950

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars — Regular	\$3,896,754.50		\$4,015,800.00
“ “ — Commemorative:			
Booker T. Washington	6,002.00	\$ 256,045.50	6,002.00
Quarter dollars	6,242,878.00	2,571,001.00	5,268,900.00
Dimes	5,018,150.00	2,044,000.00	4,680,300.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	\$ 492,369.30		\$ 131,501.50
One-cent pieces	2,726,863.86	\$1,185,050.00	3,349,500.00

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS
(Pieces)

El Salvador	2,000,000
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DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING DECEMBER, 1950

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$ 193,922.00		\$1,986,500.00
Quarter dollars	1,293,461.00	\$ 461,000.00	1,637,400.00
Dimes	1,207,984.40	708,000.00	271,200.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	\$ 491.75		
One-cent pieces	383,048.35	\$ 232,500.00	\$ 352,000.00

COINS OF THE WORLD

SPAIN



In the early part of January the new 50 cts. coins have been put in circulation, as ordered by the Law of 22nd December 1949.

This new coin is of cupro-nickel, containing 75% copper and 25% nickel. It weighs 4 grammes and is 20 m/m in diameter; the hole in the centre is 4 m/m in diameter and plain edged.

On the obverse there is a marine allegory composed of an anchor and a rudder, with the inscription ESPAÑA,

preceded and followed by a six pointed star, inside of which there is the date 1951. Under the inscription is the date of emission, 1949.

On the reverse are the shields of the old Kingdoms of Castile, Aragon and Navarre, with a bundle of arrows tied together, and in the middle of which there is a pomegranate.

Above the hole and between the first two shields is the value, 50 CENTI-MOS.

All the work of designing, engraving, preparation of metal and minting have been effected in the Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.

The above referred to Law provides for the minting of 150 millions of these 50 cts. coins.

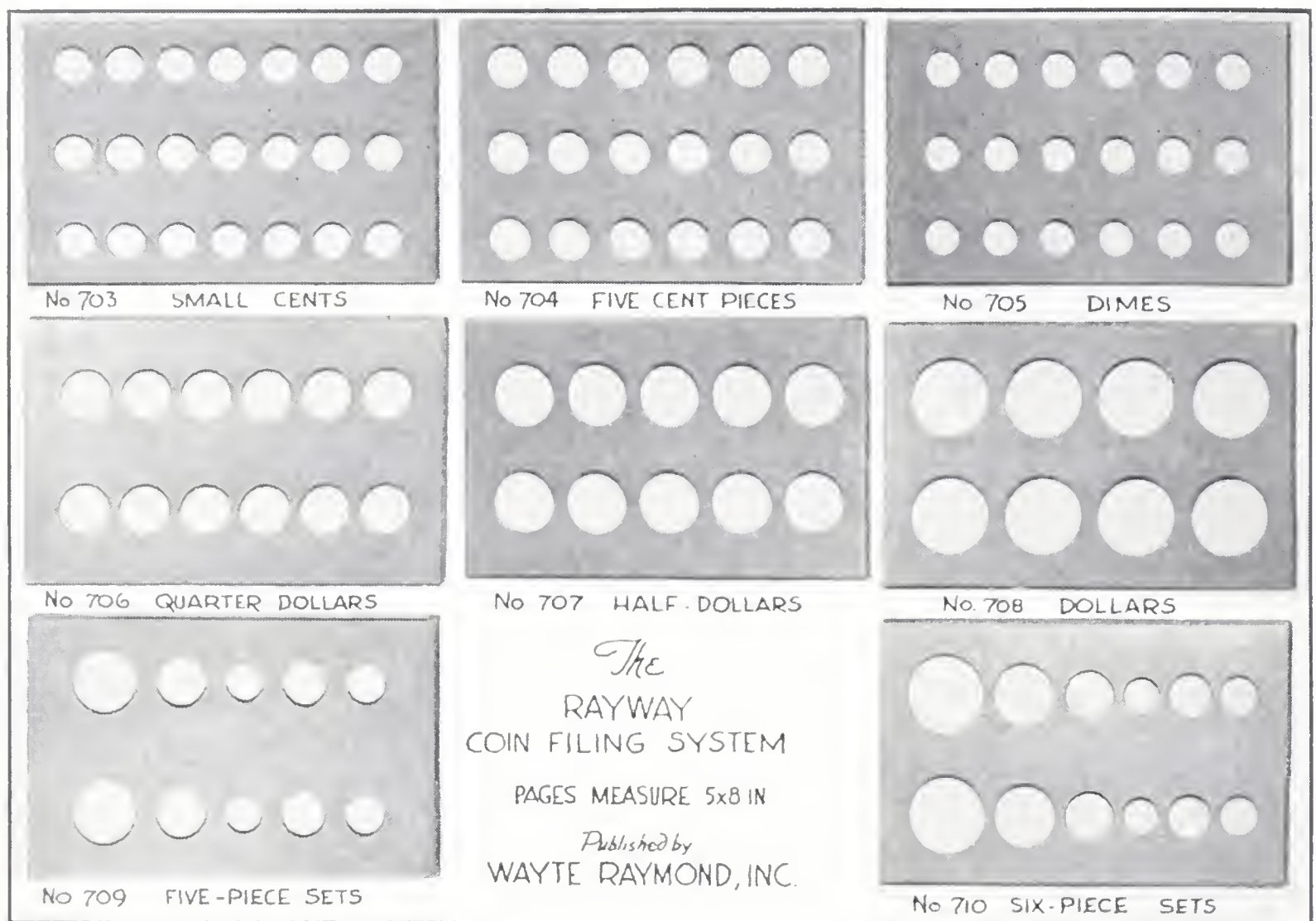
F. X. CALICO.



DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING JANUARY 1951

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—Regular		\$ 610,000.00	
Half dollars—Commemorative:			
Booker T. Washington	\$ 30,006.50	6,002.00	\$ 6,002.00
Quarter dollars	803,000.00		
Dimes			126,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	\$ 199,400.00		\$ 378,800.00
One-cent pieces	234,350.00	\$ 108,000.00	128,550.00

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